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NATURALIZATION LAW OF SIAM.

May 18, 1911.

By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Whereas it is advisable to make definite rules for the granting of naturalization as one of the various ways in which Siamese nationality may be acquired;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Chapter I. — *Short Title. Execution.*

1. This law shall be cited as the "Naturalisation Law 130."

2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall have charge and control of the execution of this law. He shall have power to frame regulations for such execution, more particularly to prescribe the forms of any applications or declarations and the amount of fees to be paid. These regulations, on being sanctioned by His Majesty and published in the "Government Gazette," shall be deemed to be part of this law.

Chapter II. — *Conditions Required for Naturalisation.*

3. Any alien who complies with the conditions required by Articles 6 and 7 may apply to be naturalised as a Siamese subject.

4. The grant or refusal of naturalisation lies entirely in the discretion of the government.

5. The application shall be made in writing and shall be directed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

6. No naturalisation may be granted unless —

(1.) The applicant be of full age, both according to the Siamese law and the law of his nationality; and

(2.) The applicant be residing in Siam at the time of his application; and

(3.) The applicant has resided in Siam for not less than five years; and

(4.) The applicant be a person of good character and in possession of sufficient means of support.

7. The five years' residence in Siam is not required in the following cases:

(1.) If the applicant has rendered services of an exceptional nature to Siamese Government; or

(2.) If the applicant was originally a Siamese subject who has been naturalised abroad with the sanction of the Siamese Government and who now desires to resume his Siamese nationality;

(3.) If the applicant is a child of an alien who was naturalised as a Siamese subject, and if, at the time of the naturalisation of such alien, he was of full age, both according to the Siamese law and according to the law of his nationality.

8. Naturalisation may be granted only on the royal sanction being first obtained.

9. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, on receiving the royal sanction and after the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance, shall issue a notification ("prakat") to the effect that the applicant has been naturalised as a Siamese subject.

CHAPTER III. — *Effects of Naturalisation.*

11. From the date of publication of the notification in the "Government Gazette" the naturalised person shall acquire all the rights and shall be subject to all obligations attendant upon the status of a Siamese subject.

12. The wife or wives of a naturalised person become as of right Siamese subjects.

13. Every child of a naturalised person, who is not of full age at the time of the naturalisation, becomes as of right a Siamese subject. Provided that such child may decline Siamese nationality and resume

his former nationality by making a declaration of alienage to the Minister of Foreign Affairs within one year after attaining full age.

The declarant shall be entitled to an acknowledgment of the receipt of his declaration.

14. An alien who has been naturalised in Siam shall not, while within the limits of the foreign state of which he was previously a subject, be able to take advantage of his Siamese nationality, unless by law of that state or by any treaty concluded with it he is permitted to take such advantage.

In like manner, a Siamese subject who has been naturalised in a foreign state shall not, while in Siam, be able to take advantage of his status as a naturalised foreign subject unless he has been naturalised with the sanction of the Siamese Government.

15. Every Siamese subject, whether natural born or naturalised, who duly ceases to be a Siamese subject and becomes the subject of a foreign state, shall lose the special rights attached to the status of a Siamese subject.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND SIAM RESPECTING THE EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.[1]

Signed at Bangkok, March 4, 1911; ratifications exchanged at London, August 1, 1911.

His majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Siam, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; the said high contracting parties have named as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty for this purpose, that is to say: —

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Arthur Peel, Esquire, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Bangkok, etc.,

[1] Great Britain Treaty Series, 1911, No. 23.